

Sefton Strategic Needs Assessment 2014/15 Cancer Profile

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Cancers

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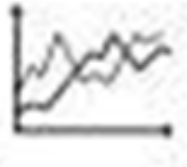
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Summary

Prevalence



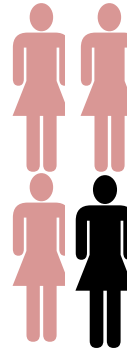
Incidence rate of cancer in Sefton significantly higher than the national rate

Prevalence



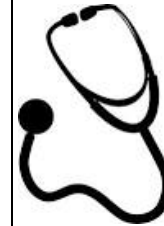
Cancers that predominantly affect women, breast and gynaecological have the highest prevalence rate

Cancer Screening



Three out of four women attend both breast and cervical screening appointments

Early Diagnosis



Both Sefton CCG's have early diagnosis rates significantly higher than the national average

Referrals

>90%

More than 90% of Sefton urgent referrals for cancer seen within 2 weeks

1 Year Survival Rates



Less than one in three lung cancer patients are alive one year after diagnosis

5 Year Survival Rates

>85%

More than 85% of breast and urology patients are alive five year after diagnosis

Mortality Rates



Mortality rates in South Sefton CCG 19% higher than in Southport & Formby CCG

Mortality Rates

1 : 4

A quarter of all cancer deaths are from lung cancer

Place of Death



One in three cancer deaths in Sefton occur in the home

Cancer Spend

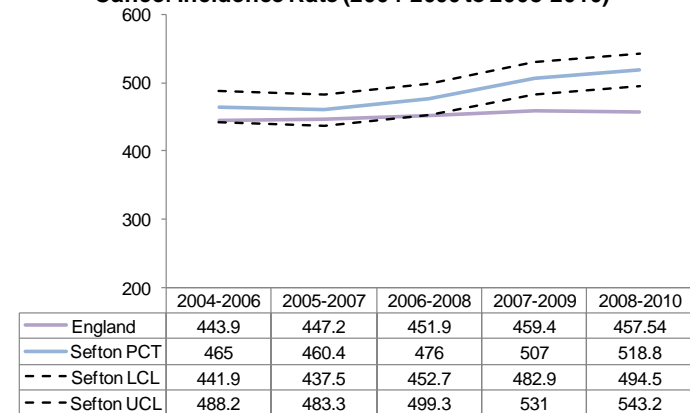
£34.35m

Total spend on cancers across Sefton in 2012/13

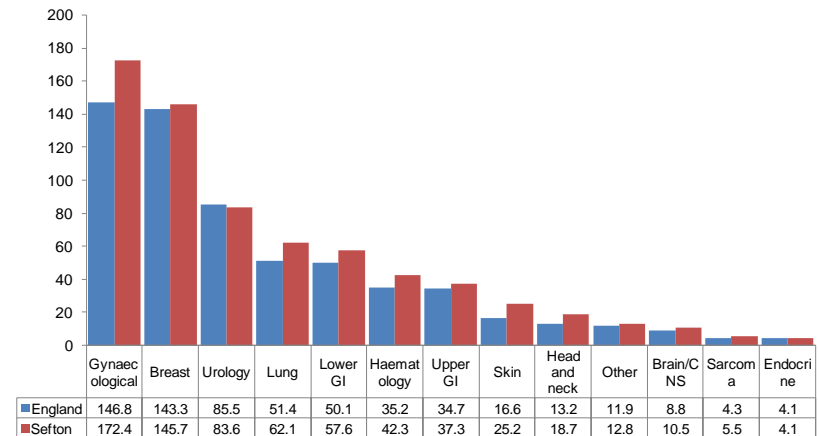
Prevalence – All Cancers*

- More than four in ten cases of cancer could be prevented by lifestyle changes, such as not smoking, keeping a healthy body weight, cutting back on alcohol, eating a healthy, balanced diet, keeping active, avoiding certain infections (like HPV), staying safe in the sun and occupation'
- For the period 2008-2010 there was an average of 2,025 cancer incidence per year, which represents an increase of 2.7% on the previous period (2007-2009) when there were an average of 1,972 cases per year.
- Despite being above the national average in periods 2004-2006 and 2005-2007 the rate in Sefton was within confidence limits, which means was not significantly different. However, at 507 per 100,000 for the period 2007-2009 and 518.8 per 100,000 for 2008-2010 the rate of cancer incidence for Sefton is significantly higher than the national average indicating the gap between the national rate and Sefton rate is growing
- Both nationally and across Sefton people over the age of 75 are six and half times more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than those under the age of 75 the rate of cancer in 0-74 year olds for 2008-2010 is 422.7 per 100,000, while for those 75 and over the rate is 2781.4 per 100,000
- In terms of numbers Urological cancers, which include cancer of the kidneys, bladder, prostate and testicles are most prominent accounting for on average 17% (341 of 2024) of all cancer incidence (2008-2010) in Sefton
- However, cancers that affect women genealogical cancers, (including ovarian and cervical cancers) and breast cancer have the highest rate of incidence across the borough at 172.4 and 145.7 per 100,000 respectively.
- Of the thirteen cancer types included in this analysis only urological cancers are below the national rates with genealogical, lung haematological and skin cancers all at rates significantly higher than the national rate
- Residents in South Sefton are at higher risk of developing cancers than those in Southport & Formby. The rate of cancer incidence in South Sefton is more than 15% higher than in Southport & Formby

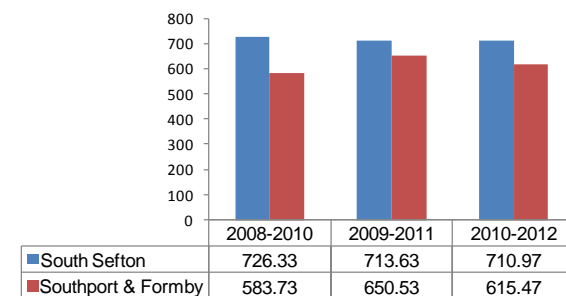
Cancer Incidence Rate (2004-2006 to 2008-2010)



Cancer Rate by Type (2008-2010)



CCG Incidence Rates

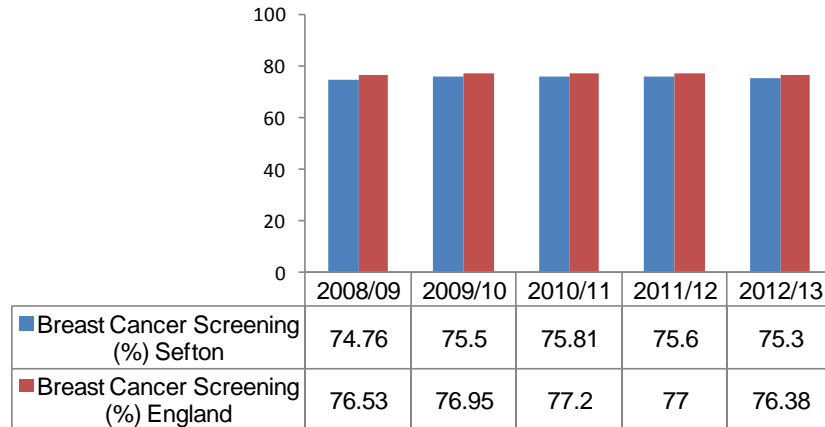


*See appendix 1 for additional information on individual cancers

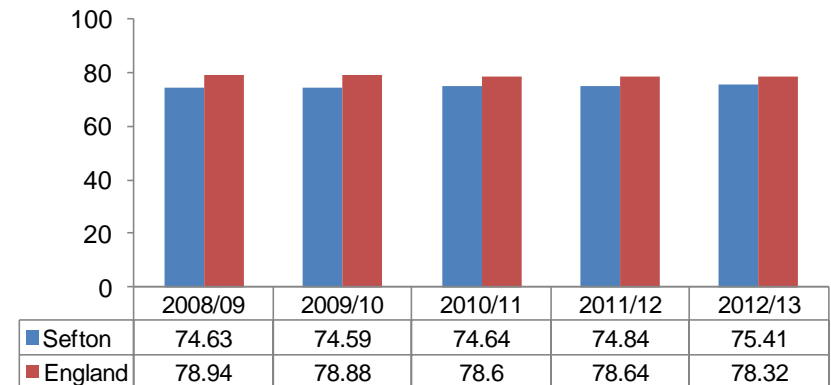
Cancer Screening

Screening programmes are aimed at improving the diagnosis of pre-malignant disease and early detection of cancer. For a screening programme to be successful, wide coverage across the community is necessary. The screening programmes now include Breast and Cervical.

Breast Screening Rates



Cervical Cancer Screening Uptake (All Ages)



Breast Cancer Screening

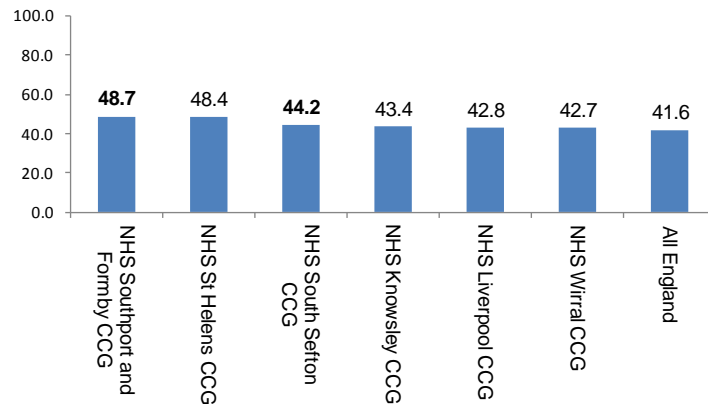
- The NHS Breast Screening Programme uses breast X-rays (mammograms) to screen all women aged between 50 and 70 who are registered with a GP. They are sent an invitation to go for screening every 3 years. In England. Women who are at higher risk of breast cancer due to family history or inherited faulty genes can have screening from a younger age.
-
- The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) now recommends that women who have a moderate or high risk of breast cancer because of their family history should start having screening mammograms every year in their 40's
-
- The chart shows that the percentage of women who attend their screening invitation has varied little over the last five year with around three out of four women being screened on a regular basis. And while this is slightly lower than the rate across England as a whole there is no significant difference.

Cervical Cancer Screening

- Women between the ages of 25 and 64 are contacted by the NHS cervical screening programme every 3 to 5 years to attend a test. Between the ages of 25 and 49 you have screening every 3 years. Between 50 and 64 years you have screening every 5 years
-
- The percentage of women who attend cervical cancer screening at the recommended intervals is the same as for breast screening with three out of four women attending appointments. As with breast cancer screening this has remained fairly consistent over the last five years, both within Sefton and across England
-
- However, women age 25-49 are slightly less likely to attend with on average around 70% in this age group having regular screening compared to 72% of women aged between 50 and 64. It should be noted that this is also the case across England as a whole

Early Diagnosis

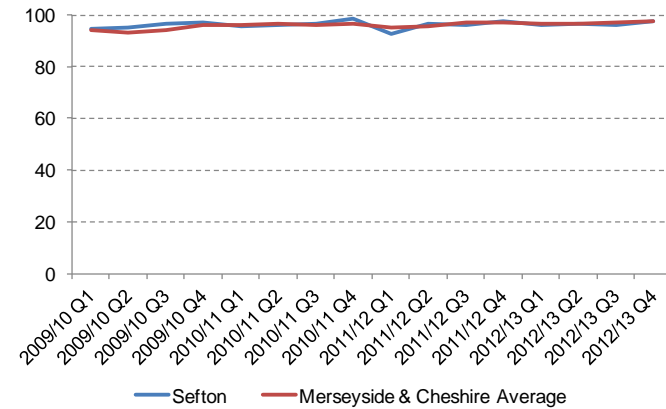
% of Cancers Detected at Early Stage (2012)



- Diagnosis at an early stage of the cancer's development leads to dramatically improved survival chances. Specific public health interventions, such as screening programmes and information/education campaigns aim to improve rates of early diagnosis. An indicator on the proportion of cancers diagnosed at an early stage is, therefore, a useful proxy for assessing improvements in cancer survival rates.
-
- Early Diagnosis refers to the percentage of new cases of cancer which were diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 for the specific cancer sites, morphologies and behaviour: invasive malignancies of breast, prostate, colorectal, lung, bladder, kidney, ovary uterus, non-Hodgkin lymphoma and invasive melanomas of skin
- The chart shows that early diagnosis rates in both
-
- Both Sefton CCG's have a stage flag completed in around 75% of cases significantly higher than the all England average of 59%
-
- South Sefton CCG at 44.2% and Southport & Formby CCG at 48.7% are better than the rate across England as a whole (41.6%)
-
- With almost half or cancers detected at an early stage Southport and Formby CCG has the highest rate of early detection across all Merseyside CCG's and is among the top 20% of CCG's across England for early detections where a stage completeness flag has been completed.
-

Referrals (Two week Wait)

% of Patients Referred within Two Weeks



- The Two Week wait referral chart is defined as All patients referred urgently with a suspicion of cancer must be seen by an appropriate specialist within 14 days of that urgent referral
-
- The charts show the total percentage of aggregated data by quarterly updates achieving the operational standard or being referred via other route
-
- For all cancer the proportion of patients seen within two weeks has been consistently above 90% for each quarter between 2009/ and 2012/13 and with the exception of one quarter has been above 95%. The chart also shows that for all cancers the rate is in line with the average across Merseyside and Cheshire for the whole period analysed
-
- Analysis of individual cancer types shows that in all cases the proportion of patients seen within two weeks is above 90%. Skin cancer has the lowest rate of patients seen within two weeks at just over 91%, which is slightly lower than the Merseyside & Cheshire average of 93.7%.

Treatment

31 Day Wait from diagnosis to treatment / from first to subsequent

| Breast | First | | Subsequent | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | Treatment Count | Within Waiting Time (%) | Treatment Count | Within Waiting Time (%) |
| Drugs | 13 | 100 | 49 | 98 |
| Pallative | 0 | - | 4 | 100 |
| Radiotherapy | 2 | 100 | 62 | 98 |
| Surgery | 34 | 100 | 70 | 100 |
| Gynae | | | | |
| Drugs | 0 | - | 7 | 100 |
| Pallative | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 |
| Radiotherapy | 3 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| Surgery | 19 | 100 | 5 | 100 |
| Lower GI | | | | |
| Drugs | 3 | 100 | 26 | 96 |
| Pallative | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 |
| Radiotherapy | 4 | 100 | 5 | 100 |
| Surgery | 30 | 100 | 10 | 100 |
| Lung | | | | |
| Drugs | 16 | 100 | 5 | 83 |
| Pallative | 11 | 100 | 6 | 100 |
| Radiotherapy | 9 | 82 | 19 | 100 |
| Surgery | 10 | 100 | 0 | - |
| Upper GI | | | | |
| Drugs | 9 | 100 | 7 | 100 |
| Pallative | 5 | 100 | 8 | 100 |
| Radiotherapy | 2 | 67 | 2 | 100 |
| Surgery | 7 | 88 | 6 | 100 |
| Urology | | | | |
| Drugs | 25 | 100 | 59 | 100 |
| Pallative | 8 | 100 | 8 | 100 |
| Radiotherapy | 2 | 100 | 29 | 100 |
| Surgery | 27 | 93 | 14 | 93 |

Source: NCIN Cancer Toolkit

The operation standard for people receiving diagnosis and the start treatment is 96%, with those receiving subsequent treatment as follows: Drugs 98%, Radiotherapy 94% and Surgery 94% (NCIN)

Breast Cancer

- Surgery is the most common treatment type in both the first and subsequent treatments within Sefton
- First and subsequent waiting times meet or are over the expected standard levels

Gynae

- In Sefton, Surgery is the most common treatment type for the first type treatment, with Drugs being the highest subsequent treatment type
- The first and subsequent waiting times are all above the expected standard levels

Lower GI

- Surgery is the highest type of first treatment within Sefton, with Drugs being the highest subsequent treatment type
- Drugs subsequent treatments were below the operational standard

Lung

- Treatment type for lung depends on the type of Lung cancer
- Drugs is the highest type of first treatment, with Radiotherapy being the highest subsequent treatment type, for people in Sefton
- Radiotherapy as a first treatment and Drugs as a subsequent treatment were below the operational standard

Upper GI

- Drugs is the highest type of first treatment within Sefton, with Palliative care being the highest subsequent treatment type
- Radiotherapy and Surgery as first treatments were below the operational standard

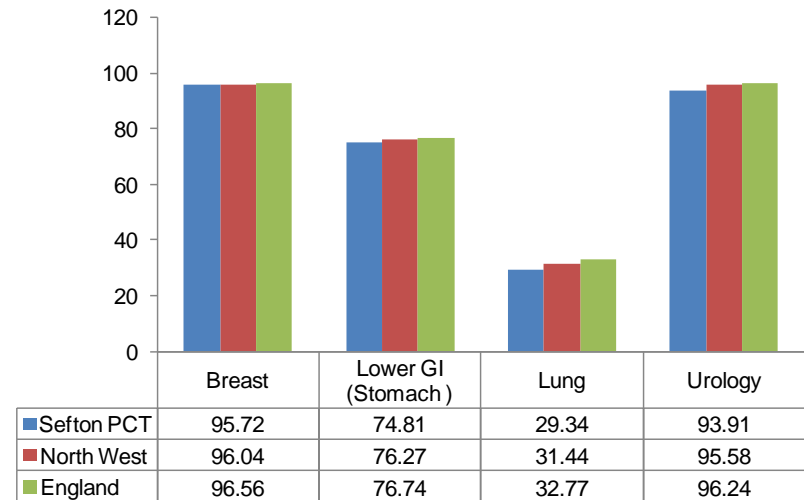
Urology

- The highest first treatment type in Sefton is Surgery, with Drugs being the highest subsequent treatment type
- Surgery, as both a first and subsequent treatments are below the operational standard.

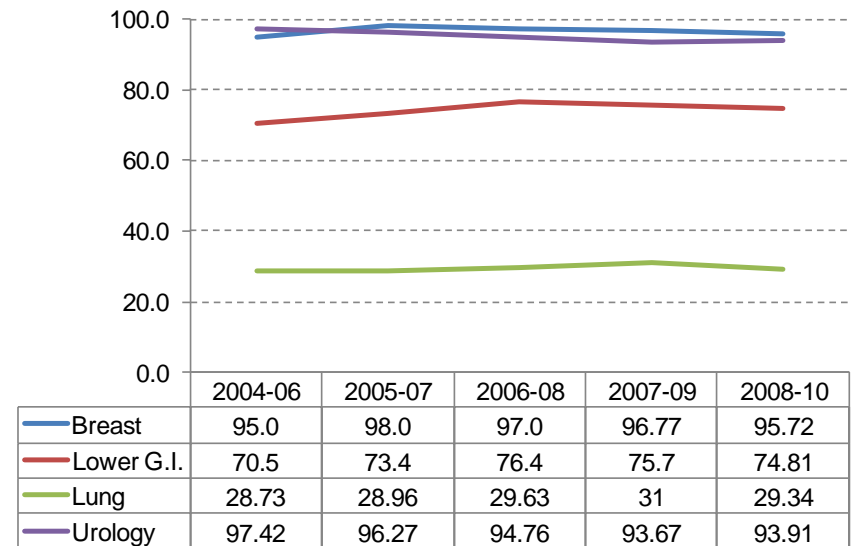
Survival Rates (one year)

- Cancer management needs to start with an understanding of the burden of disease in the community and the proportion of patient dying from cancer. Survival rate is defined as the percent of people who survive a disease such as cancer for a specified amount of time. The relative survival charts show metrics on the proportion of cancer patients alive 1 & 5 years after diagnosis
-
- Although one year survival rates are below both the North West and all England rates of survival the proportion of people surviving is within confidence limits for all four cancers covered, meaning rates are not significantly different from the comparator rates
-
- More than 90% of those diagnosed with Breast or Urology cancers will survive for one year or more, however less than a third of those diagnosed with lung cancer will survive for more than a year.
-
- One year survival rates for breast and lung cancer have remained fairly consistent over the last five reporting periods with little fluctuation (2004-06 to 2008-10), however, over the same period both regionally and nationally there have been increases in survival rates for both these cancer types.
-
- The proportion of Lower GI sufferers surviving for a year or more has increased from 70.5% in 2004-06 to 74.8% in 2008-10, which is consistent with the changes in one year survival rates both across the North West and England as a whole
-
- Conversely the percentage of Urology cancer suffering surviving for a year or more has fallen from 97.4% in 2004-06 to 93.9% in 2008-10. This is different to what is happening across the North West where one year survival rates have improved from 94.2% to 95.1% and across England where the rate of survival has improved from 94.7% to 95.6%

One Year Survival Rates (2008-2010)



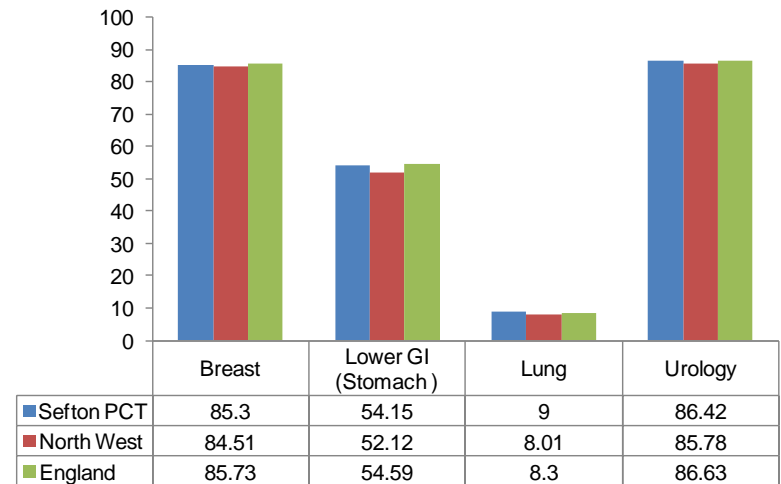
Sefton One Year Survival Rates (Time Trend)



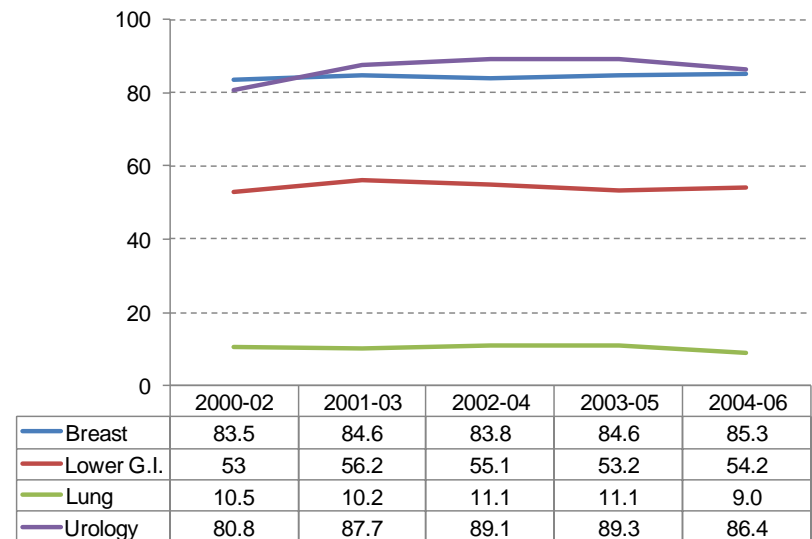
Survival Rates (Five Year)

- As is to be expected five year survival rates across all four of the cancer types analysed are lower than the one year survival rates. As with one year survival rates, the percentage of patients surviving for five years are within confidence limits for all four cancer, meaning they are not significantly different to the survival rates across the North West or England as a whole.
-
- However, whereas Sefton one year survival rates were slightly below the national and regional rate, five year survival rates are above the regional rates for all four cancers, with Lung cancer survival also above the national rate.
-
- Five year survival rates for both Breast and Urology cancer are high with more than 85% of patients surviving both these cancer types for five years or more. For both these cancer types five year survival rates have been increasing over time with Breast cancer survival up from 83.5% in 2000-2002 to 85.3% in 2004-06 and Urology cancer survival increasing from 80.8% to 86.4% over the same period, overtaking breast cancer as the highest survival rate.
-
- More than half of Lower G.I. cancer sufferers will go on to survive for five year or more, in line with both the regional and national pictures. However while five year survival across the North West and England has been increasing over the last five periods the proportion surviving for five years or more in Sefton, after an increase between 2000-02 and 2001-03, has been falling for the last four periods
-
- For patients diagnosed with Lung Cancer survival rates are low with fewer than one in ten sufferers surviving for five years or more. The survival rate has fallen from 11.1% in the previous two periods (2002-04 and 2003-05) to 9% in 2004-06
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Five Year Survival Rates (2004-2006)



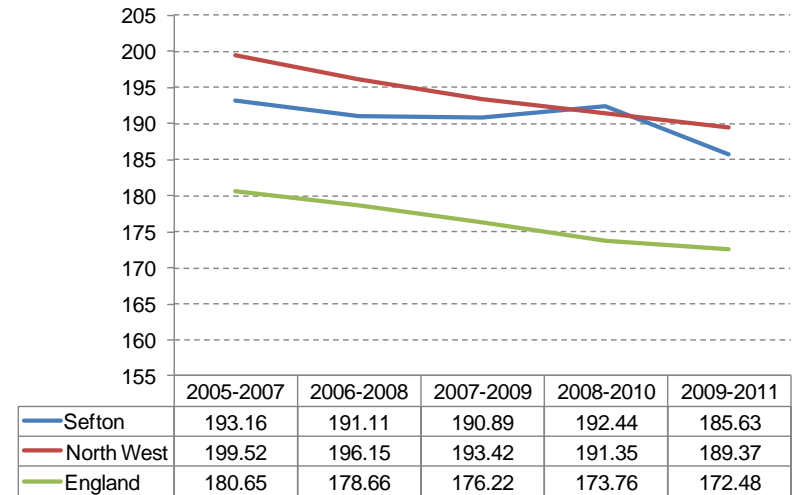
Sefton Five Year Survival Rates (Time Trend)



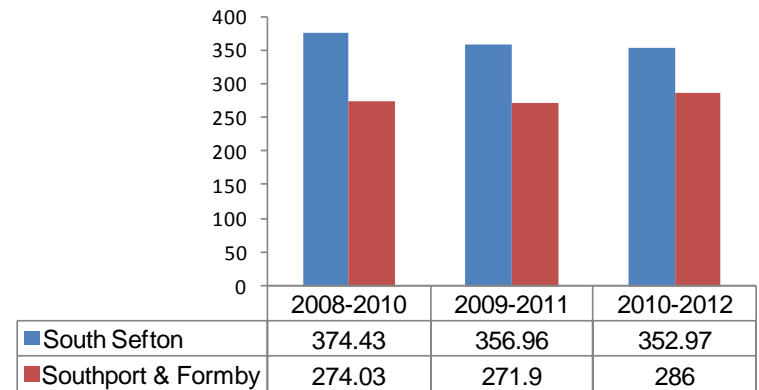
Mortality Rates

- Mortality is defined as the number of deaths in a given area or period, or from a particular cause. Cancer is primarily a disease of older people, with mortality rates increasing with age for most cancers
- Most recent data (2009-11) shows that within Sefton the rolling three year average rate of cancer mortality for those over the age of 75 is 16 times higher than the rate for those under the age of 75. The rate for cancer mortality for over 75's in Sefton has been consistently higher than both the rate across England and the North West,
- Overall mortality rates for all cancers have fallen by 4% within Sefton between 2005-07 and 2009-11. Over the same period mortality rate have fallen across the North West by 5% and across England by 4.5%.
- Mortality rate in Sefton are considerably and consistently higher than across all England, however with the exception of the rolling three year period 2008-10 the rate has remained lower than across the North West. The biggest influencing factor on Sefton having an overall mortality rate higher than across All England is the difference in the mortality rates for over 75's
- The mortality rate for over 75's in Sefton has fallen by 1.4% over the past five rolling three year periods; however the rate for Sefton has fluctuated during this time. The mortality rates across England and the North West have been steadily falling over the same period culminating in reductions of 2.6% and 3.2% respectively
- As with mortality rates for over 75's the rate for those under 75 in Sefton is above the rate for all England across all five rolling periods. However, unlike the rate for over 75's Sefton's mortality rate for under 75's is below the rate across the North West.
- With the exception of a spike in the 2008-2010 period the mortality rate for under 75's in Sefton has been falling steadily with an overall reduction across the five periods of 5.6%, which is consistent with reductions seen across both England and the North West
- Mortality rates vary across the borough with the rate within South Sefton 19% higher than the rate for Southport & Formby for 2010-12, however over the last three 3-year rolling periods the gap has been closing having been 27% higher in South Sefton in 2008-10

All Cancer Mortality Rates (All Ages)

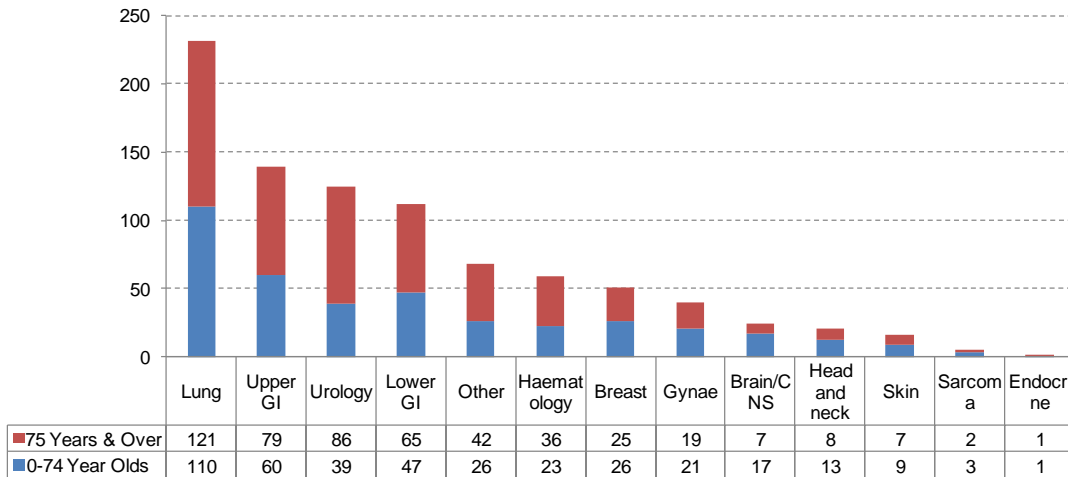


CCG Mortality Rates

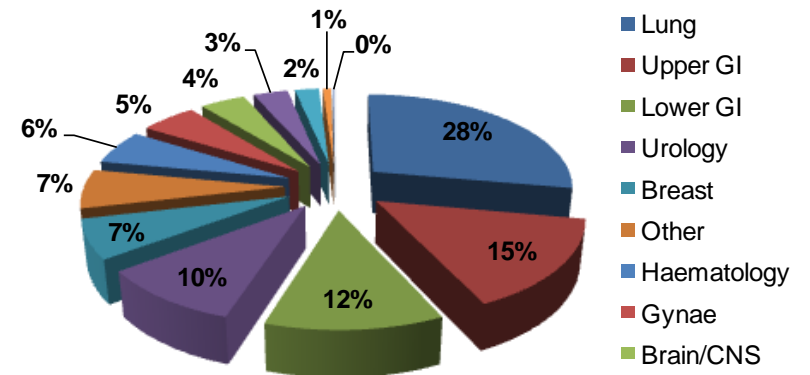


Mortality Rates Breakdown by Type*

Total Cancer Deaths by Type & Age (2009-2011)

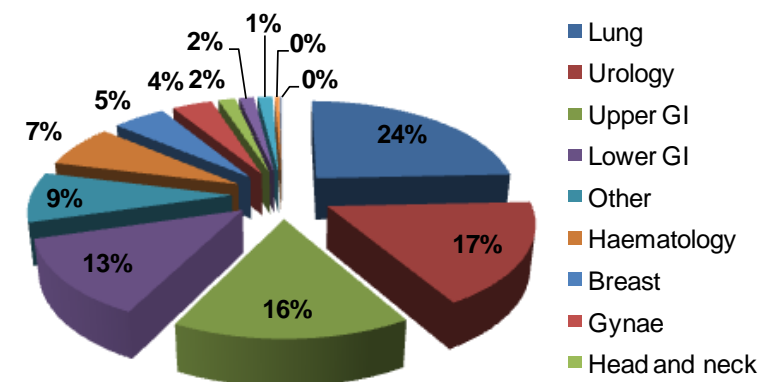


Cancer Deaths by Category (Under 75)



- Overall, the GI tract and the accessory organs of digestion are responsible for more cancers and more deaths from cancer than any other system in the body. Gastrointestinal cancers (Lower & Upper G.I.) account for 28% of cancer deaths in Sefton, with Upper G.I. cancers (Esophageal, stomach, pancreatic and gallbladder) account for 15.6% of cancer deaths and lower G.I. cancers (colorectal, anal and gastrointestinal tumours) 12.5%
- Based on a rolling three year average lung cancer is the single cancer type responsible for more cancer deaths than any other cancer type within Sefton, accounting for one in four of all cancer deaths per year in the borough. Lung Cancer is the biggest cause of cancer death for both under 75's and over 75's. For under 75's lung cancer accounted for on average 28% of cancer deaths per year between 2009-2011 and 24% of over 75's cancer deaths for the same period. Lung cancer is also responsible for around one in four cancer deaths across England and the North West
- Gynaecological cancers, and Breast cancer, which are the cancers that mainly affect women account for 10% of all cancer deaths across the borough, which is lower than across both England and the North West where these cancers account for 12% and 11.4% of all cancer deaths respectively. These cancers are slightly more prominent in those under 75, in Sefton where they account for 12% of cancers deaths, which is similar to both the national and regional picture.

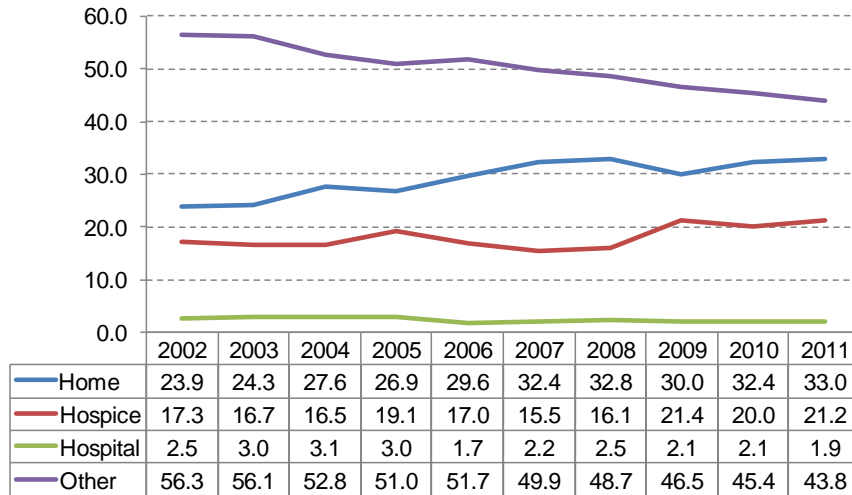
Cancer Deaths by Category (Over 75)



*See appendix 1 for additional information on individual cancers

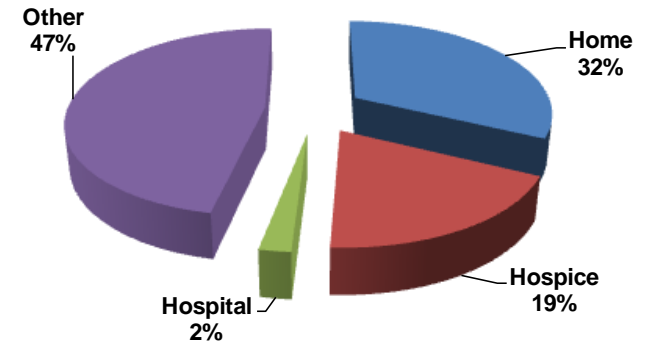
Place of Death

Sefton Place of Death Time Trend

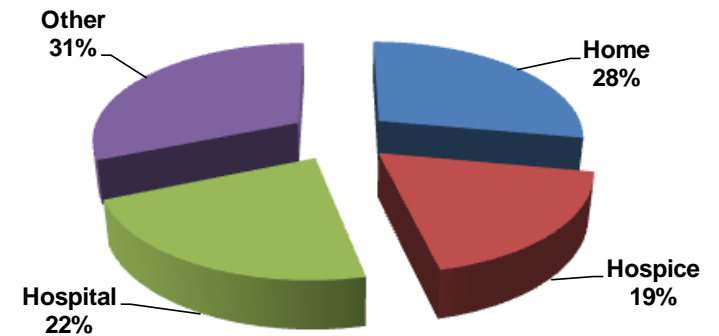


- The time trend table above shows the proportion of cancer deaths at home has been steadily increasing over the last 10 years from 24% in 2002 to 33% in 2011. The proportion of deaths in Hospices has also increased over the last 10 years from 17% in 2002 to 21% in 2011.
-
- The category “Other” accounts for almost half of cancer death locations, this category includes places such as nursing homes, residential homes and convents or an address other than the persons home address. At 47% the rates of deaths in Sefton at these locations is far higher than across the North West where it is 31% and nationally where it is 28%.
-
- One in three people who die from cancer in Sefton will do so in their own home, of the 150 PCT areas in the National Cancer Intelligence Network (NCIN) dataset Sefton has the 21st highest level of home deaths, putting it in the highest 15% of areas. The rate of home cancer deaths in Sefton is higher than both the North West region, where one in four die at home and the All England average where one in four also die at home.
-
- One in five of Sefton cancer deaths occur in hospices, which is approximately the same as both the national and regional proportions. Cancer deaths in hospital are extremely low in Sefton accounting for on average just 2% over the last five years, this is the 6th lowest across the 150 PCT areas

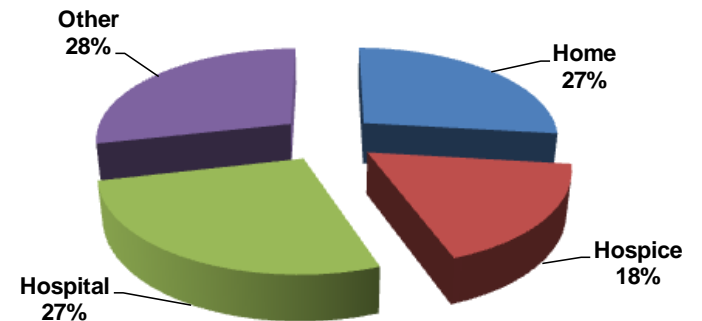
Sefton Place of Death (2007-2011)



North West Place of Death (2007-2011)



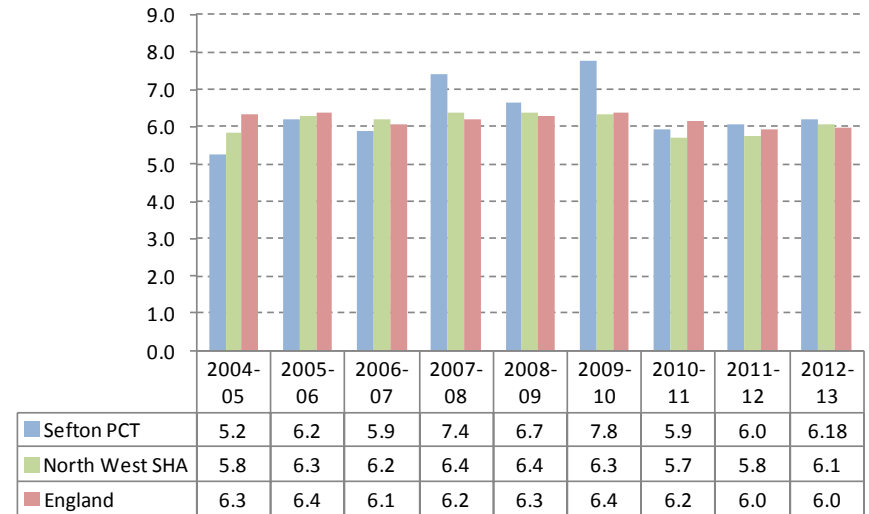
All England Place of Death (2007-2011)



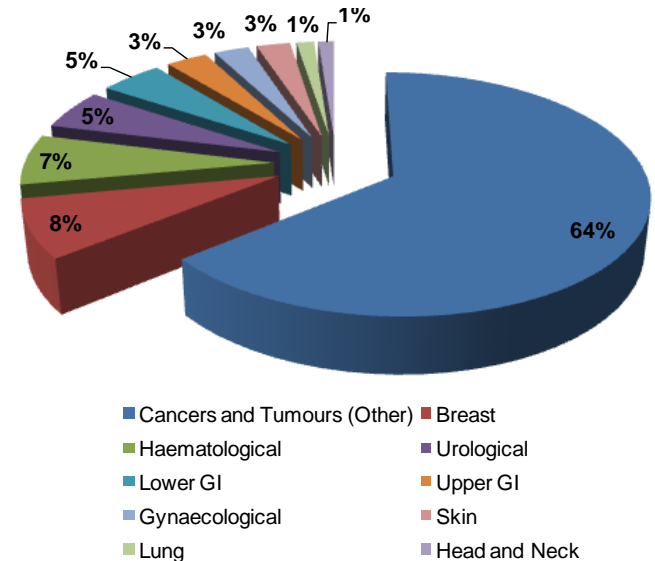
Cancer Spend Breakdown

- Programme Budgeting provides estimates of NHS expenditure by different categories of disease. The Cancer and tumours category includes expenditure on Cancer & Tumours, where this can be readily identified or reasonably estimated. Calculating programme budgeting data is complex and it is not all always possible to directly allocate expenditure to a specific programme category, where it is not possible to reasonably estimate expenditure at disease specific level, expenditure is classified as 'other'.
- It is important to note that the programme budgeting calculation methodology is continually refined to improved data quality and reflect any changes in underlying data sources. Therefore programme budgeting data cannot be used to analyse changes in investment in specific service areas between years.
- Cancer percentage spend has fluctuated between 2004/05 and 2012/13, not just within Sefton, but also across the North West and England. Since 2007/08 the proportion of budgets spent on cancers during this time in Sefton has been consistently higher than both the North West and National averages
- In total Sefton spent over £34 million on Cancer in 2012/13 this has increased by 3% when compared to 2011/12 (£33 Million). Breast Cancer and Haematological cancer are the two individual identified cancer types that have the highest proportion spend within Sefton, which is also the case across Merseyside & Cheshire and the North West SHA.
- Despite accounting for 17% of incidence of cancer Urological only 5% of the overall cancer budget is spent on these cancers, similarly gynaecological cancers account for 10% of all cancer incidence in Sefton, yet less than 3% of the total spend on cancer is on these cancer types

Proportion of Budget Spend on Cancers



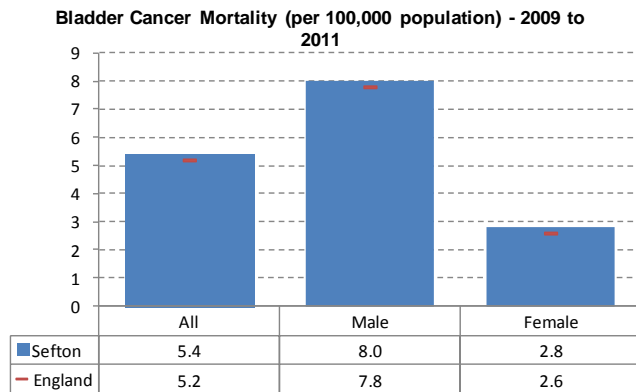
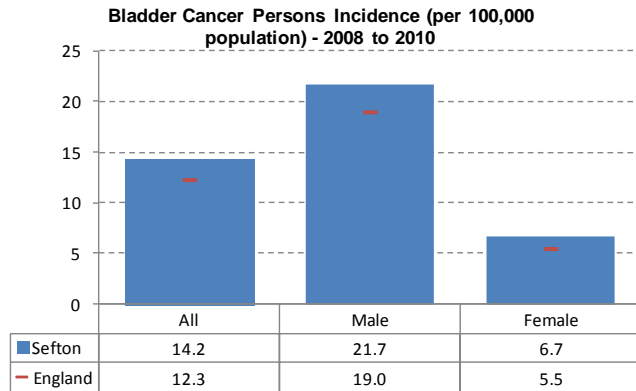
Percentage Cancer Spend by Type



Appendix 1- Types of Cancer

- The following pages look at specific cancer types in more detail and show a breakdown of prevalence and mortality for each cancer by gender.
- All information relating to the individual cancers covered has been sourced from the National Cancer Intelligence Network with additional comment taken from Cancer research UK
- Cancer types covered in this appendix:
 - Bladder
 - Brain (Tumours)
 - Bowel
 - Kidney
 - Lung
 - Malignant Melanoma
 - Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
 - Pancreas
 - Prostate
 - Stomach
 - Oesophagus
 - Female cancers (Breast, Cervix, Ovary & Uterus)

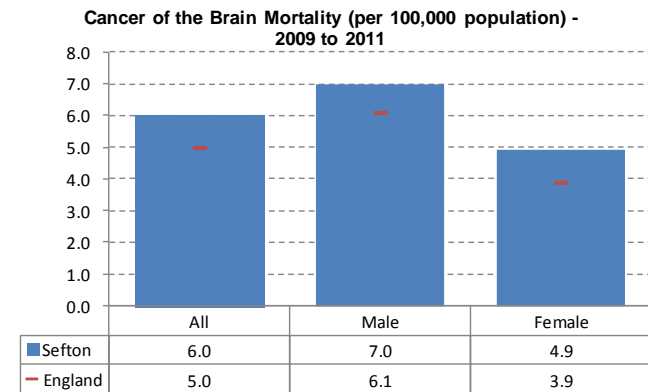
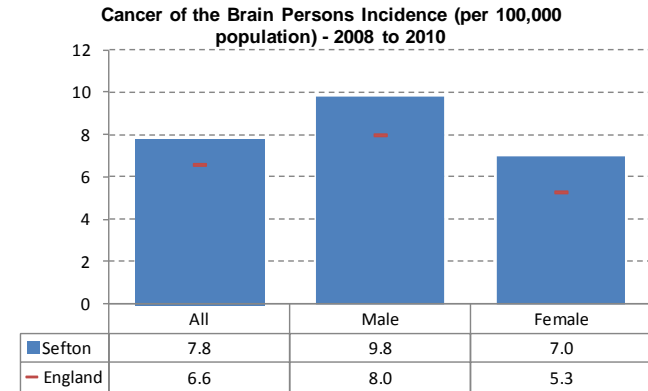
Types of Cancer – Bladder



‘Bladder cancer is the 7th most common cancer in the UK. It is the 4th most common cancer in men.’ *Cancer Research UK*

- Between 2008 and 2010, 65 people were diagnosed with Bladder cancer in Sefton, a rate of 14.2
- 71% (46) of the total were male (This is in line with the findings of Cancer Research UK and the England at 72%)
- Sefton is above the English rate of suffers for both males and females
- Between 2009 and 2011, 28 people died due to Bladder cancer, a rate of 14.2
- 64% (18) of the total were male (slightly lower than England at 68%)
- Sefton is above the English mortality rates of Bladder cancer for both males and females.
- According to Cancer Research UK the most common causes of Bladder cancer are smoking, chemicals at work and water disinfection chemicals.

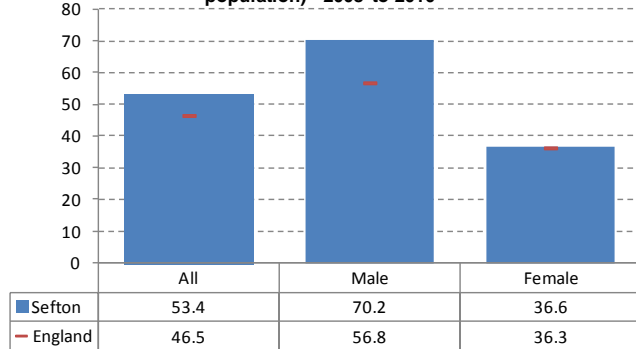
Types of Cancer – Brain (Tumours)



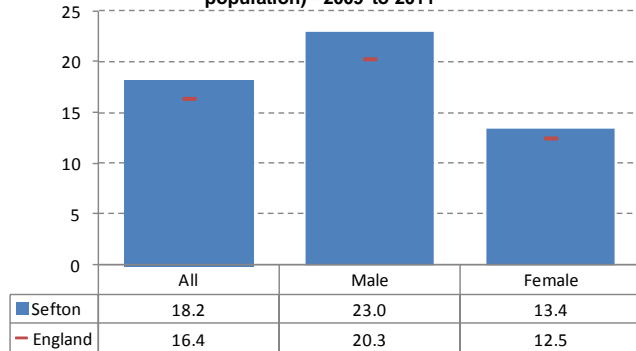
- Between 2008 and 2010, 27 people were diagnosed with Brain tumours in Sefton, a rate of 7.8
- 56% (15) of the total were male (England also has a higher rate for males than females at 58%)
- Sefton is above the English rate for both males and females
- Between 2009 and 2011, 23 people died due to Brain tumours, a rate of 6.0
- 52% (12) of the total were female (not in line with England at 43%)
- Sefton is above the English mortality rates of to cancer of the Brain for both males and females
- According to Cancer Research UK a few risk factors are known to cause cancerous Brain tumours, these include, age, medical radiation, previous cancers, genetics and other medical conditions. Studies have also been under taken on the affects of power lines, mobile phones, hair dye, smoking and alcohol.

Types of Cancer – Bowel

Bowel (Colorectal) Cancer Persons Incidence (per 100,000 population) - 2008 to 2010



Bowel (Colorectal) Cancer Mortality (per 100,000 population) - 2009 to 2011



- Between 2008 and 2010, 236 people were diagnosed with Bowel cancer in Sefton, a rate of 53.4
- 59% (140) of the total were male (slightly higher than England 56%)
- Sefton is above the English rate of suffers for both males and females
- Between 2009 and 2011, 90 people died due to Bowel cancer, a rate of 18.2
- 56% (50) of the total were male (again slightly higher than England 54%)
- Sefton is above the English mortality rates of Bowel cancer for both males and females
- There are a set of people who fall into groups considered to be at high risk of Bowel cancer (more information can be found at <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/type/bowel-cancer/about/risks/high-risk-groups-for-bowel-cancer#quick>)
- Other causes are thought to include diet and alcohol.

Types of Cancer – Kidney

Kidney Cancer Persons Incidence (per 100,000 population) - 2008 to 2010



Kidney Cancer Mortality (per 100,000 population) - 2009 to 2011

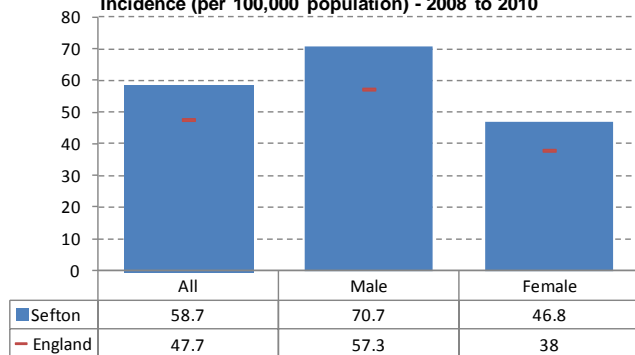


Kidney cancer 'is the 8th most common cancer diagnosed in the UK overall (excluding non melanoma skin cancer). Around 3 out of 4 people diagnosed (75%) are aged 60 or older. Kidney cancer is rare in people under 50.' Cancer Research UK

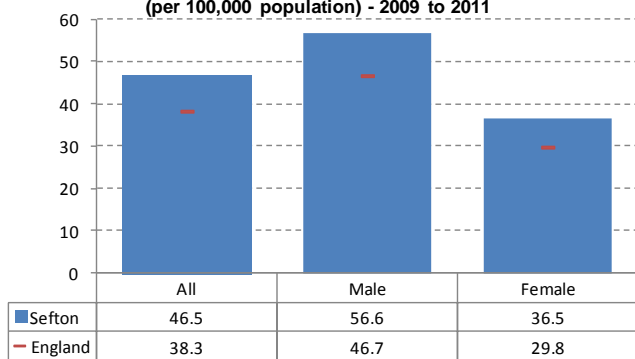
- Between 2008 and 2010, 43 people were diagnosed with Kidney cancer in Sefton, a rate of 10.5
- 60% (26) of the total were male (similar to England at 61%)
- Sefton is above the English rate of suffers for males, yet the female rate is slightly below that of England
- Between 2009 and 2011, 25 people died due to cancer of the Brain, a rate of 5.9
- 56% (14) of the total were female (lower than England at 61%)
- Sefton is above the English mortality rates of to Kidney cancer for both males and females

Types of Cancer – Lung

Lung Cancer (including Trachea and Bronchus) Persons Incidence (per 100,000 population) - 2008 to 2010



Lung Cancer (including Trachea and Bronchus) Mortality (per 100,000 population) - 2009 to 2011

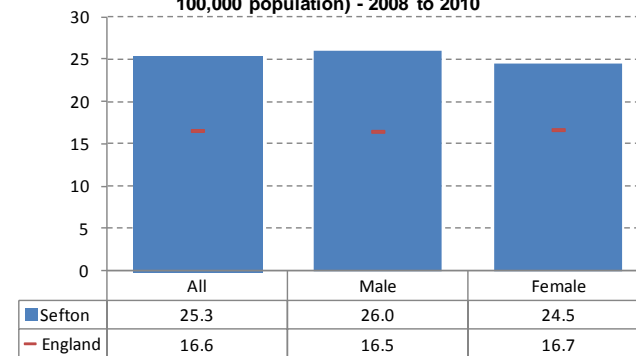


'Lung cancer is the second most common cancer in the United Kingdom (excluding non melanoma skin cancer). Around 43,500 people are diagnosed in the UK each year'. Cancer Research UK

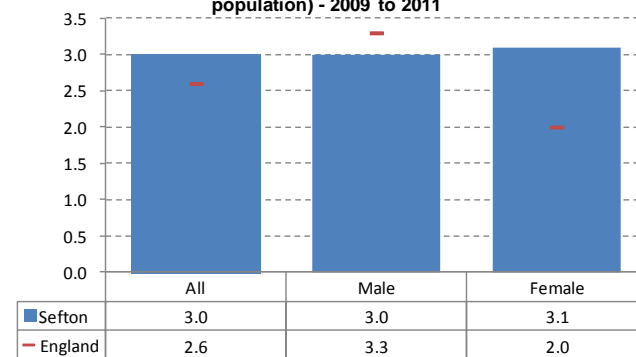
- Between 2008 and 2010, 268 people were diagnosed with Lung cancer in Sefton, a rate of 58.7
- 53% (142) of the total were male (slightly lower than then England 56%)
- Sefton is above the English rate of sufferers for both males and females
- In 2009 and 2011, 221 people died due to Lung cancer, a rate of 46.5
- 53% (18) of the total were male slightly lower than then England 56%)
- Sefton is above the English mortality rates of Lung cancer for both males and females
- By far the biggest cause of lung cancer is smoking. It causes more than 8 out of 10 cases (86%) including a small proportion caused by exposure to second hand smoke in non smokers (passive smoking). Cancer Research UK
- On average in Sefton 24% of males smoke compared to 21% of females according to the Life Style survey carries out by public possibly explaining the differences in diagnosis and mortality

Types of Cancer – Malignant Melanoma

Malignant Melanoma of the Skin Persons Incidence (per 100,000 population) - 2008 to 2010



Malignant Melanoma of the Skin Mortality (per 100,000 population) - 2009 to 2011

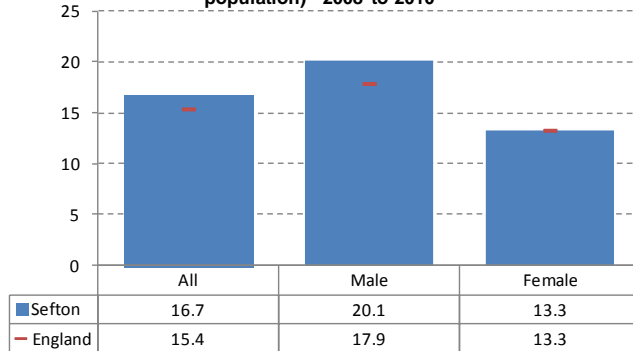


'It is the 5th most common cancer overall in the UK, excluding non melanoma skin cancer. The number of people getting melanoma now is more than 4 times higher than it was 30 years ago. In people over 15, the incidence steadily rises with age. It is now one of the most common types of cancer in people between the ages of 15 to 34. The highest incidence is in people over 80. Some of the increase in melanoma may be because doctors are better at watching people for signs of melanoma, and detecting it at an early stage. But doctors think that mostly, it is to do with a change in how much time we spend in the sun, such as more people taking holidays abroad.' Cancer Research UK

- In 2008 and 2010, 85 people were diagnosed with Malignant Melanoma of the Skin in Sefton, a rate of 25.3
- In 2009 and 2011, 12 people died due Malignant Melanoma of the Skin, a rate of 3.0
- Sefton is above the English rate of sufferers for males and females, however mortality rates for males is below that of England

Types of Cancer – Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Persons Incidence (per 100,000 population) - 2008 to 2010



Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Mortality (per 100,000 population) - 2009 to 2011

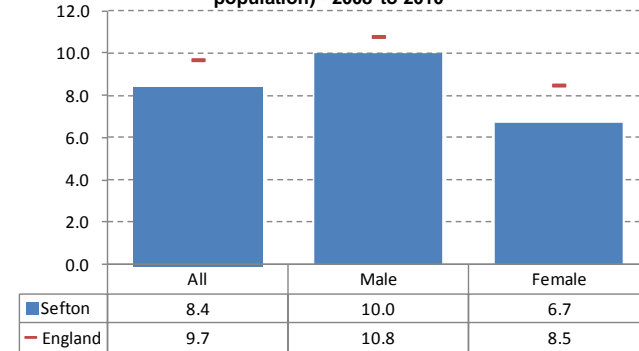


'Almost 12,800 cases of non Hodgkin lymphoma are diagnosed each year in the UK. This makes it the 6th most common type of cancer in adults (not counting non melanoma skin cancer). Out of every 100 cancers diagnosed, around 4 are NHL (4%).' Cancer Research UK

- Between 2008 and 2010, 70 people within Sefton were diagnosed with Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL), a rate of 16.7
- 54% (38) of the total were male (England has the same percentage)
- NHL is slightly more common in men than in women Cancer Research UK
- Sefton is above the English rate of suffers for males, and on par for females
- Between 2009 and 2011, 21 people died due to Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, a rate of 46.5
- 57% (12) of the total were male (higher than England at 54%)
- Sefton is above the English mortality rates of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma for males, yet the female rate is lower

Types of Cancer – Pancreas

Cancer of the Pancreas Persons Incidence (per 100,000 population) - 2008 to 2010



Cancer of the Pancreas Mortality (per 100,000 population) - 2009 to 2011



'Around 8,800 people in the UK get pancreatic cancer each year. It is the 10th most common cancer, excluding non melanoma skin cancer. It is more common in older people. Almost half of all new cases are diagnosed in people aged 75 and over. Pancreatic cancer is uncommon in people under 40 years old.' Cancer Research UK

- Between 2008 and 2010, 37 people were diagnosed with cancer of the Pancreas, in Sefton a rate of 8.4
- The gender split is relatively even with 51% (19) of the total being male, this is similar to England at 49%
- Sefton is below the English rate of suffers for both males and females
- Between 2009 and 2011, 35 people died due to Stomach cancer in Sefton, a rate of 7.2
- 54% (19) of the total were male (higher than England at 49%)
- Sefton is below the English mortality rates of cancer of the Pancreas for both males and females

Types of Cancer – Prostrate Cancer

| Prostate | Sefton | England |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| Incidence | 101.1 | 105.8 |
| Mortality | 30.0 | 24.0 |

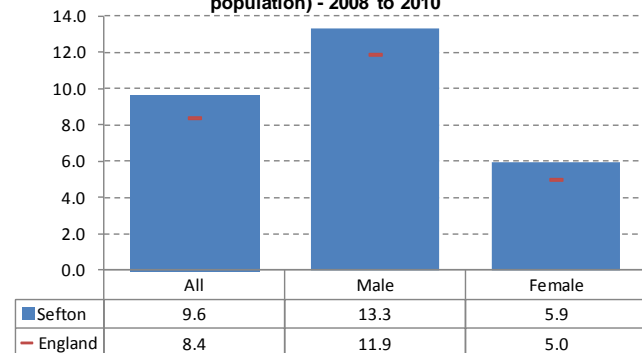
Source: NCIN

'Prostate cancer is now the most common cancer in men in the UK (not counting non melanoma skin cancer). More than 41,700 men are diagnosed each year. That is almost a quarter of all cancers diagnosed in men.' Cancer Research UK

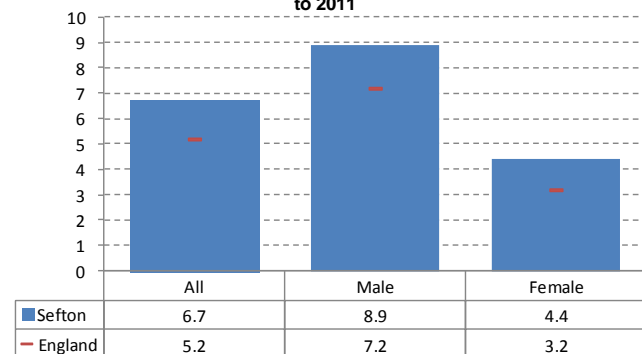
- Between 2008 and 2010, 205 males were diagnosed with Prostate cancer, within Sefton, a rate of 101.1, this is below the English rate (125.7)
- Between 2009 and 2011, 46 males died due to Prostate cancer in Sefton, a rate of 30, higher than England
- Cancer Research UK believe the causes of Prostate cancer, are as follows Age, family history / genetics, ethnicity, previously having cancer, high calcium diets, height, weight, hormones, IGF-1 (insulin like growth factor), vasectomy, cadium and inflation of the prostate.

Types of Cancer – Stomach

Stomach Cancer Persons Incidence (per 100,000 population) - 2008 to 2010



Stomach Cancer Mortality (per 100,000 population) - 2009 to 2011

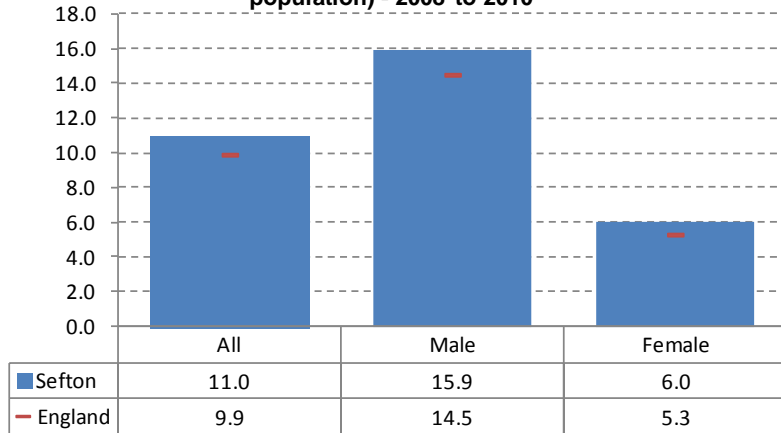


'Stomach cancer is now the 15th most common cancer amongst adults in the UK. About 7,100 cases are diagnosed each year. Out of every 100 cancers diagnosed, 2 are cancer of the stomach (2%). Almost twice as many cases are diagnosed in men as in women.' Cancer Research UK

- Between 2008 and 2010, 46 people were diagnosed with Stomach cancer in Sefton, a rate of 9.6
- 59% (27) of the total were male (lower than England at 65%)
- Between 2009 and 2011, 34 people died due Stomach cancer, a rate of 6.7
- 56% (19) of the total were male (lower than England at 63%)
- Sefton is above the English for both sufferers Stomach cancer and mortality rates in both males and females
- Causes of Stomach cancer are extensive but include Age - 95 out of 100 cases (95%) are diagnosed in people aged 55 or older, poor diet, Helicobacter pylori infection, smoking and drinking.

Types of Cancer – Oesophagus

Oesophagus Cancer Persons Incidence (per 100,000 population) - 2008 to 2010



Oesophagus Cancer Mortality (per 100,000 population) - 2009 to 2011



'Oesophageal cancer (cancer of the food pipe) has become more common in the last 40 years in the UK. It is the 13th most common cancer in adults, with around 8,300 cases diagnosed each year in the UK. Oesophageal cancer is about twice as common in men as in women. As with most cancers, cancer of the oesophagus is more common in older people. More than 8 out of 10 cases (80%) are diagnosed in people aged 60 or over. Most cases of oesophageal cancer in the UK can be linked to lifestyle and environmental factors.' Cancer Research UK

- In Sefton during 2008 and 2010, 50 people were diagnosed with Oesophagus cancer, a rate of 11
- 64% (32) of sufferers (lower than English rate of 67%)
- Sefton is above the English rate of Oesophagus cancer sufferers for both males and females,
- In 2009 and 2011, 42 people died of Oesophagus cancer, a rate of 8.5
- 60% (25) of those passing away were male (lower than English rate of 67%)
- Sefton is above the English rate of Oesophagus cancer mortality rates for females, however the male is below that of England
- According to Cancer Research UK causes of Oesophagus cancer include, smoking, drinking alcohol, obesity, poor diet, other medical conditions (i.e. Barrett's oesophagus, Achalasia, Tylosis and Plummer Vinson syndrome), some pollutants / chemicals, Helicobacter pylori infection, drugs or other medical treatments, poor oral hygiene and the human papilloma virus,

Types of Cancer – Female

| Incidence | Sefton | England |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| Breast | 128.2 | 125.7 |
| Cervix | 9.8 | 8.0 |
| Ovary | 19.1 | 16.7 |
| Uterus | 19.6 | 19.7 |

Source: NCIN

| Mortality | Sefton | England |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| Breast | 24.8 | 19.2 |
| Cervix | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Ovary | 9.0 | 8.9 |
| Uterus | 2.5 | 3.7 |

Source: NCIN

Breast

‘Around 49,900 women are diagnosed with breast cancer in the UK each year. And around 350 men are diagnosed. Breast cancer is now the most common cancer in the UK (excluding non melanoma skin cancer) and by far the most common cancer in women. 1 in 8 women in the UK develop breast cancer during their lifetime. Most of the women who get breast cancer have had their menopause, but about 2 out of every 10 (20%) are under 50 years old.’ Cancer Research UK

- Between 2008 and 2010, 253 females were diagnosed with Breast cancer, within Sefton, a rate of 128.2, this is above the English rate (125.7)
- Between 2009 and 2011, 49 females died due to Breast cancer in Sefton, a rate of 24.8, again higher than England
- Currently there is not data available for male Breast cancer

Cervix

‘Around 3,100 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer in the UK each year. Overall, about 2 out of every 100 cancers diagnosed in women (2%) are cervical cancers. But it is the most common cancer in women under 35 years old. More than 4 million women are invited for cervical screening each year in England. Around 1 in 100 women screened has a moderate or high grade abnormality (1%). Early treatment can prevent these cervical changes developing into cancer.’ Cancer Research UK

- Between 2008 and 2010, 16 females were diagnosed with Cervix cancer, within Sefton, a rate of 9.8, this is above the English rate (8)
- Between 2009 and 2011, 6 females died due to Cervix cancer in Sefton, a rate of 2.8, again higher than England

Ovary

‘Around 7,100 women are diagnosed with ovarian cancer in the UK each year. This makes ovarian cancer the 5th most common cancer in women, after breast, lung, bowel and womb cancer’ Cancer Research UK

- In 2008 and 2010, 44 females were diagnosed with cancer of the Ovaries, within Sefton, a rate of 19.1, this is above the English rate (16.7)
- Between 2009 and 2011, 24 females died of Ovarian cancer in Sefton, a rate of 9, only slightly higher than England

Uterus

About 8,500 women are diagnosed with womb cancer in the UK each year. About 5 out of every 100 cancers diagnosed in women are womb cancers (5%). This makes it the 4th most common cancer in women in the UK. ’ Cancer Research UK

- In 2008 and 2010, 42 females were diagnosed with Uterus cancer, within Sefton, a rate of 19.6, this is slightly lower than the English rate (19.7)
- Between 2009 and 2011, 6 females died due to Uterus cancer in Sefton, a rate of 2.5, lower than England